### PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

TERMS:

THREE DOLLARS a year; or Two Dollars for the first regular session of each Congress; and ONE DOLLAR for the final session of each Congress; and the same for each Extra Session—payable in all cases in advance.

Here is an article of no ordinary cast, and well of their own country. The doctrine of this article. if not original, has the merit of freshness, and, to our perception, a strong odor of truth. It will not back to the Declaration of Independence as the source of the rights which it asserts for this People, may we not go further back-to the Anglo-Saxon Revolution of 1688, or perhaps to Magna Charta

How, indeed, can we refer the essential rights or the people to the successful traintenance of the Declaration of Independence, when that Declaration sets out with affirming the pre-existence of those rights, and founds itself on what it declares to be a truism, that these rights are "inalienable," and existed, of course, as well before as after that Declaration, independently of any mere form of gov-

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN OF AUGUST 9.

the late anniversary at Monterey, deserves a place in our columns from its ability and the interesting and novel circumstances under which it was delivided not square with the visionary theories of Jerriered. We take, however, a special pleasure in pub- MY BENMAM, whose works were appealed to as lishing it, inasmuch as it advances an opinion which oracles o political wisdom. Constitutions of theowe have always held, and should like to see be- retic perfection, admirably illustrative of the niceties come universal. The General says:

"Men who have but superficially studied the history of the United States are accustomed to speak of this day as the anniversary of our emancipation from bondage; and vague ideas of that vaguest of all things, called liberty, are attached to the very name of our national independence. But the people of the United States were never in a state of bondage. The war of the Revolution was not a war of liberty. On the contrary, it was but a struggle to determine whether the two great subdivisions of the British race-one inhabiting Europe and the other inhabiting America, and both equally free should continue to constitute a single empire, or whether they should be re-constituted separately into two independent

high time to dispel. The vindication of historical truth, as well as of the character of our ancestors, retruth of history and on the fame of our forefathers. ples of civil liberty and constitutional government of fundamental principles of civil liberty, which glorious characteristic. were quite as well understood and cherished, and members of the Congress of '76 would have resentatives of a people groaning under an intolerable political slavery. The colonists believed themselves to be in the enjoyment of the amplest freedom. They were content with their situation, and asked for no new rights or privileges. Their object was to preserve the franchises they then and ALWAYS their independence, and this is but a small share of HAD enjoyed, not to extort new ones. Our limits their merit. Other colonies have thrown off the will not permit even the most meager extracts, but voke of the mother country. But our ancestors let the reader turn to those State papers which ex- knew how to profit by their independence, and this torted the splendid eulogium of Chatham-the ad- is their exclusive boast. Of what avail would it dresses to the British crown and people-and he have been to the colonies had they not been united will look in vain for any demand for new privileges. under one Federal Government ? Their proud and affecting appeal was, that they of 1787 consummated the Revolution and rendered might be permitted the uninterrupted enjoyment of it a blessing to mankind. No one can suspect us the prescriptive rights and liberties of British sub- of a want of patriotic sensibility in contemplating lieve, that it was the intention of the British Min- more kindles, our mind is more filled when we apistry to infringe those privileges and to deprive them proach the Convention which framed the Federal of their liberty. Their aim was merely conserva- Constitution. We believe the world never yet saw, time. It will note the time occupied at each station and the tive. The severance of all the ties which bound and perhaps never will again see, a body of men so them to the British nation was an afterthought; not enlightened, so pure, and so patriotic, assembled for indulged until the intentions of the Ministry could an object so grand and far reaching. For the first no longer be questioned; and not adopted until it time in the history of man a written Constitution became apparent that it presented the most hopeful was to be prepared, not for a small city or a petty leading spirits of that day, the Adamses and Hen- sions, differing in products, interests, manners, and axs, foresaw the necessity, and labored zealously, customs. This constitution was to be one of delebut covertly, to promote separation. There is still gated powers from thirteen independent States, reless doubt that, up to the last moment, connexion | luctant to part with any portion of their sovereignwith Great Britain was dearly cherished by the ty and suspicious of each other. A Government mass of the people, and by the majority of those was to be formed which, whilst it secured respect phy I ever heard of .- Southey.

bloody struggle, which was closed by the peace of the capacity of man for self-government-the ab-'83, was a war for independence. No new ideas surd schemes, as we should now call them, which of civil or religious freedom were announced in the were broached-the reconsideration, remodelling, outset and propagated at the point of the sword. and abandonment of plans at first adopted with There was, with small exception, no civil war. great unanimity—the wonder with us is, not that The colonists all held the same general ideas on the one so admirable should have been produced, but subject of human rights, the origin of political pow- that the Convention should have agreed upon any er, and the true end of all legitimate government. constitution at all. It can be attributed only to their Their attention was not diverted from the end in wisdom, exalted patriotism, and overruling sense of view-that is, the independence of the coloniesby novel discussions, in clubs and journals, of the than had heretofore existed. rights of man or theories of government. They had never known any thing else than the plain, practical, sober doctrines of Anglo-American liberty; and simple but sublime truths, which, when elsewhere announced, convulsed society, by them had so long been held as to seem part of their mental and moral constitution. Their liberty was the product of a sturdy tree, raised from the seed, and the growth of centuries—not fruit engrafted on a decaying stem.

worthy of attentive perusal by all those who take a Every thing was overturned: whatever existed was proper interest in the History and the Government of meessity supposed to be bal, and therefore to be obligated. Destruction, not reform, was the object in view. The reconstruction of a government was not deemed practicable until all existing institutions were levelled to the ground, and France prewant opponents, we dare say; but, if we are to go sented a dread expanse of desolation. We need not dwell upon horrors to which a period was put by the only remedy, a military despotism. The revolution was not consummaed until 1830; and, in the seventeenth year of the reign of the Citizen King, though enjoying domestic quietude, much national prosperity, and great political equality, ment? Let a single fact answer. The standing army is considerably more than twice as numerous as the body of electors, and the King has offices enough in his gift to bestow one upon every voter or his nominee! France, with thirty-five millions, has not quite half as many voters as the State of New York!

The Spanish colonies on this continent revolted, seduced by our example, and achieved their independence after a struggle longer, bloodier, and more arduous than our own. Here again was a real The speech of Gen. Cushing, on the occasion of revolution—an upturning and unsettling of men's opinions on all subjects. The really good institutions ther possessed were abolished, because they of political science, and fitted for every thing but to last, were the product of each year. The experiment has leen fully tried of imposing a constitution upon a people without reference to their genius, wants, and capabilities: and what has been the result? Letthe condition of Mexico and the anarchy whichreigns in most of the soi-disant South American l'epublics furnish the answer.

The American colonists labored under no griev ances. They "snuffed tyranny in the tainted breeze," and resisted the first appearance of encroachment upon their rights. Their resistance was based upon principle, and they braved the power of the moher country, weak and unsupported as they were, rither than run the risk of being enslav-This idea, that American liberty dates from the ed. In a penniary point of view, the tax of three 4th of July, 1776, is a popular fallacy, which it is pence a pound on tea was nothing; but taxation without representation they considered as of the essence of tyramy, and to be resisted at all hazards. quires that more correct notions should be adopted. It is this absence of oppression-of practical griev-Anniversary orators, whether from ignorance of our ances-which as much as the character of the race, ante-revolutionary history, or with a view to dra- accounts for the absence of all excess in the promatic effect, are prone to dilate upon the slavery gress of the cortest. Had our people been pressed under which, they assert, our people groaned, until to the earth by the feudal tyranny under which the their shackles were broken by the Declaration of French so long groaned, perhaps our emancipation Independence. Our blood has more than once would have beer signalized by those excesses which, boiled within us at listening to this outrage on the perpetrated by there, so outrage our sensibilities. The war commenced for the vindication of an ab-According to this theory, the grand leading princi- stract principle, and to avert what were deemed impending evils. And this, we think, constitutes the were first promulgated in 1776. Now, without de- peculiar glory of the struggle. Other people, stung tracting from the merit of that immortal document, to madness by tyranny, have taken up arms to rewe venture to say there was not a single doctrine dress their wrongs and avenge themselves upon announced by the Declaration of Independence their oppressers. History is full of such examples, which cannot be found in Sydney and Locke, and but affords no precedent for a war undertaken for earlier writers in England, and which had not been the maintenance of a cherished political axiom. thoroughly understood and appreciated and carried Those who expresent our forefathers as breaking into effect by the colonists from their earliest settle- the bonds of slavery, besides falsifying history, dement. The Declaration was a mere recapitulation prive the revolution of its most distinguishing and

It is curious to see how little change the revoluthe practical blessings flowing from which were as tion wrought in many of the States. Take Virfully enjoyed, at that day as now. There was no ginia, for isstance. The constitution, framed after starding novelty about this part of the instrument; she had declared her independence, added another the truths proclaimed were as familiar as household chamber in the Legislature, and provided for the words. What startled and appalled many was the election, by both houses, of a Governor, and curbold assertion that the colonies should hereafter as- tailing of I is prerogatives, and made provision for sert their POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE. We can im- the exercise of the appointing power; and these agine the surprise and indignation with which the were abort all the innovations made by an instrument under which she flourished until 1830. The ceived the announcement that they were the repre- institutions of the colony became those of the State; and many a man, except for the war, would not have known, from aught that he experienced, that a revolution had taken place. Rhode Island changel nothing until within the last five years.

The freeborn patriots of the Revolution achieved The Convention They believed, and had ample reason to be- the heroic era of our country; but our enthusiasm preserving their liberties. No doubt the territory, but a vast country, with its grand diviwho afterwards became the leaders in the struggle abroad, should be felt in the least possible degree at to sever it. The Declaration of Independence took home, and which, though immediately intended for the colonies by surprise; and, had it been made thirteen States, was to be capable of adaptation to twelve or even six months sooner, would have an indefinite number. When we remember the been too far in advance of public sentiment. The conflicting views and interests which actuated the great merit of the colonists was, that they cordially, members on their first assembling-the unreasonawith but few exceptions, approved the act of their ble jealousies of the smaller members of the Condelegates, momentous and unexpected though it was. federacy—the licentious spirit which prevailed in In a certain sense there was no revolution. The some quarters—the despending tone of many as to the necessity of some more energetic government

> We vield to no one in admiration and reverence for the conscript fathers of the Congress of 1776, but the Convention of '87, we think, has greater claims upon the gratitude of the American people.

\*Acts of the Legislature-such as those abolishing the right of primogeniture and destroying the church establishment— which were consequent upon the Revolution, effected more radical changes than the constitution. These acts, but for the veto of the royal governor, might and probably would have been passed by the colonial assembly.

A wat of attention to the fact that Freedom and Independence might have proved a questionable Independence are not convertible terms, has been boon but for the adoption of a Federal Constitu-productive of worse evils than historical mistakes tion. Let us show our gratitude by guarding with in Forth of July orators. The success of what is called the American Revolution has led other nation bequeathed to us, and by the exercise of that tions o imitate the example, and their efforts have spirit of moderation, forbearance, and compromise not ben altogether promotive of the cause of liber- without which its formation would have been im-

#### VARIETY.

A Paris letter says that the few fashionable young men i town are amusing themselves with the most absurd wagers, such as asking their way of a certain number of people in a certain time; walking from one point to another blindfolded; or driving a certain distance before their opponent can fire a given number of pistol shots. This last dates from 1783, when the Duke of Orleans bet the Count de Genlis that he would go to Fontainbleau, with post horses, and return ere the Count could prick 700,000 holes in sheets of paper with a pin. The

PARASOLS IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.—The introduction of s-light into private houses in Europe has been taken adand dazzling unconfortableness of such bright lights, delibeand dazzling unconfortubleness of such bright lights, deliberately spread parasols in an evening soirce, and (incidental advantage) converse under and behind the same very agree-

in fashion in Paris, consisting of a gold thumb and figger suspended by a chain to the waist, and constructed with a spring by which they hold up a lady's dress in crossing wet idewalks from shop to carriage.

Nature has scattered around us, on every side and for every we will but perceive it. The pleasures we derive from musi-cal sounds, and the forms of trees are surely not given us in vain; and if we are constantly alive to these, we can never be in want of subjects of agreeable contemplation, and must cessfully accomplished, and the last will be within the space habitually cheerful. - Basil Hall.

He had learnt a most useful principle of life, which was, to lay nothing to heart which he could not help, and how great soever disappointments had fell out, (if possibe,) to think of them no more, but to work on upon other affars, and some, if not all, would be better natured.—Life of Sr D. North.

Power of Impudence.-No modest man ever did or ever will make his fortune. The ministry is like a play at court there is a little door to get in and a great crowd without, shoving and thrusting who shall be foremost. People who knock others with their elbows, disregarding a little kick of the shins, and still thrusting heartily, are sure of a good place. Your nodest man stands behind in the crowd, is shoved about by every body, his clothes torn, almost squeezed to death, and sees thousand get before him who don't make as good a figure as himself. I don't say it is impossible for an impudent man not to rise in the world. But a moderate merit, with a large share of impudence, is more probable to be advanced than the greatest qualifications without it. How many statesmen have since acted upon Lady Mary Wortley's maxims, besides the old dragon of Wantley, who, if he did not obtain great political power, at least put money enough in his purse .- Tait.

PHONOGRAPHY .- The Burlington Free Press has the following comical illustration of the new science of Phonography : "We are credibly informed that it is in contemplation to ski city forthwith, the special object of the enterprise being to teach young gentlemen and ladies in that thriving neighborhood to spell 'the wurdz that the employ in makin luv to eech other so infurnul badly that the can nether be red nor understud by eny pursun but the wun to hoom tha are directed. Axiduntz have hapened in konesekwens of the want of a nolledge of the lauz of fonografe. Our informant

ASTRONOMICAL.-Why does Bond's comet not set ' Beause it has got no tail. - Boston Post Quiet likely; for, according to the poet, because the moon has one, she is continually tising.

"Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up her wondrous tail."

[N. Y. Gazette.

HUMBLE LIFE.-There is happiness in humble life; who can doubt it? The man who owns but a few acres of land, and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family, can ask no more. If he is satisfied with his condition-and there are thousands who are-no man is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose; no speculative mania chases the calm serenity from his mind; no schisms in the church throw shadows beneath his golden sky. Who sighs not for such a life of calmness and serenity Amid the cares and anxieties of business who would not exchange his prospects and his honors for the repose of him who is contented and happy on his spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle, princely luxury and squalid poverty of city life? If there is a situation congenial to the true spirit of man ference is there in this respect between the mouth of the Misand the growth of virtue, it is amid the rejoicing of naturein the calm retirement of rural life.

We perceive that Richard Jewett has been married in Illi-Miss Martha Windharp. This is what we should call procuring an Eolian attachment. - Delta.

"Ah," said Mrs. Partington, "I never could see why peoole who sat in the gallery of the church should have to ar swer for the deeds done in the body!"

STRIKING ANECDOTE .- Charles XII, King of Sweden drank sometimes to excess, so as even to disturb his reason. In one of his drunken bouts he lost the respect which was due to the Queen, his mother. She retired to her chamber, overwhelmed with grief, and remained there on the following day. As she did not make her appearance, the King inquied the cause. This being told, he took a glass of wine i hand, and went to the Queen's room. "Madam," said he to her, "I have learned that yesterday, in my cups, I forgot myself towards you. I come to ask your pardon; and, to prevent a recurrence of such a fault, I drink this glass to you health ; it shall be the last during my life." He kept his word, and from that day he never tasted wine.

RAILWAY COMPASS .- We find in an English paper an ac count of an invention called an Itenerarium or Railway Com pass. It will at all times show the speed of the engine, th distance to the next station, and the position of the train of the line. A chronometer connected with it shows the railway speed of each mile on a paper, which can be taken off. One ndex on the dial points to the place which corresponds to the one on the railway; another indicates the speed; a third re volves once in 10,000 miles, showing what distance the en gine has travelled. This instrument is moved by a separate wheel running on the rail, is not affected by breaks, and, being illuminated at night, is easily seen by the engineer. The experiment has been successfully tried, fully realizing the anipations of the inventor .- Sheet Anchor.

I have heard a good story of our old friend Charles Fox When his house was on fire he found all effort to save it use less, and, being a good draughtsman, he went up the next hill make a drawing of the fire; the best instance of philoso-

SALE EXTRAORDINARY .- The Preston Guardian of Satur day last announces for sale a "mayor and foal." Any town wanting a chief magistrate will, therefore, have the opportunity of purchasing one, with a promising colt, which in tim may serve for an alderman. - Preston Chronicle.

A letter from St. Petersburgh of the 4th says : "Immen reparations are being made in the Caucasian provinces for the approaching campaign against the mountaineers. which is to act against them will be nearly 150,000 We are assured that as soon as the Emperor shall be perfectly recovered from the sickness with which he is at preent afflicted he will place himself at the head of this army

THE COMET OF A. D. 1357 .- At the recent meeting of the British Association, Professor Baden Powell, in a discourse which he delivered on shooting stars, stated that the comet of 1357, which caused such universal terror in Europe, might be expected next year, 492 years being the period of its revoluon round its orbit. A great advantage would result from sinultaneous observations and their communication, which he suggested could be most appropriately made through the me-

"The summer is no time to try the strength of affection," said Mrs. Parlington, "though it is pretty well to sing love songs beneath a window at midnight in a rain storm, or stand ling and cooing on the door step till two o'clock in the morning. The winter scason is the time. Many's the time my poor Paul has rid five miles to see me the coldest weather, often the dear creature has been found in the morning fast asleep in the middle of the cow-yard, with the saddle of his shoulders, from fatigue with courting me and riding a hard trotting horse. There was devotion. I never see a cow out thinking of poor Paul;" and, saying which, the old lady hobbled to bed.—Boston Post.

SPEECH OF THE HON. T. B. KING, AT CHICAGO.

The following is a synopsis of the speech delivered at the Chicago Convention by the Representative of the first district of Georgia:

The assemblage having called upon Thos. BUTLER KING, of Georgia, for a speech, that gentleman came forward in anower to the call.

Mr. King said he knew it was not for any thing he had say, as coming from him, that this assemblage wished to hear him speak; but they were anxious to hear what were the nions and views of the free and independent citizens of Georgia, who have sent me here to meet you, upon the quesons for whose consideration you are gathered together.

He came as no party man. There was a time when both the political parties in his State were opposed to internal improvents; but that time had long since passed by. They have grown more intelligent, and better know their own in-

As he was on his way hither in the cars, it was whispere around him that there was a delegation in the cars from the tare of Georgia to the Chicago Convention, and he overheard inquiry, " What the devil has the State of Georgia to do with that Convention " [A laugh.]

He would reply that the State of Georgia was one of the Old Thirteen, and that it had a great interest in the welfare of all its bright and glorious daughters.

It would seem as if a prophetic spirit dwelt in the hearts of our eminent men of old in relation to the future destinies of

He mentioned the suggestions made by Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury in 1808, for the improvement of the routes from the Hudson to the great lakes, from the waters of the Chesapeuke to the head of navigation on the Ohio, and from the head-waters of the Savannah to the head-waters of the Tennessee. The first two of these routes have been sucof twelve months. This last route will be extended by railroad to Cincinnati, and probably to St. Louis. We like our Northern brethren exceedingly, and we bid them God speed in all their enterprises; but we of the South desire also to come in for our share of the benefits to be derived from these great interests, and we intend to offer you a southern outlet, and we shall welcome you in our orange groves when the

snows of winter render your homes less pleasant than ours. We give fair warning to the Empire State that we intend t rival her in beating off the products of the West. We do not say she should enlarge her Erie canal. That is left for the cision of her own wise men, better capable of judging than himself. He only gave her fair warning. The South is wide awake. But there will be no necessary rivalry among the di ferent parts of the Union for your exports—all the railroads and canals which can be built will not afford outlets sufficient

We too have our harbors and rivers, and we are anxious that yours should be improved, for we desire your co-opera-

ion to secure the improvements of our own.

It is for the interest of the Union that you should receive these appropriations in another point of view. In our next contest with John Bull-and a contest must come as sure as this great world rolls round-the theatre of action will be upon these inland lakes. When that time comes he wanted harbors ready for our navies; he disliked hard blows as much get up a class in Phonography (or bad spelling) at Winoo- as any man, but if he had to fight he wanted to be able to strike a little harder than his enemy. Government wants safe harbors on these takes for naval depots, as you do for your

Mr. King remarked that as long as he held a seat in Congress they might always count upon his vote for the harbor and over interest. Justice has been long delayed, and he wondered not that the West rose to demand it. Some of our 'adz that this is a great country, and that thar ar a grate politicians had held for the dogma, "give liberty and you give 'menny peepl to the aker."

He spurned such a doctrine as totally unworthy any freemen of this country.

He was pleased with the distinction drawn by the gentle-

man from Ohio between commerce and trade, but he must say, if all salt water navigation was entitled to the name of commerce, he believed these lakes were clearly under the provisions, for so many eargoes of sait had been sunk in them that their water might safely be given to a chemist to be analyzed. He supposed if the Pilgrims had first come up the Mississip pi instead of landing at Plymouth Rock, and the West had been first settled, we should find this ground reversed, and that fresh water navigation would be under the provisions,

we poor Atlantic States should be now da same that you request. One great truth has been asserted here—that when a carea leaves any part of the West for a foreign port, it comes under

Delegates had assembled to scatter old puerile notions, and he hoped they would never fail to assemble year after year until their great objects were accomplished.

Even Mr. Calhoun, in his Memphis Report, says the mouth Mr. King spake at least between

King spoke at length on the subject of Public Lands. He wondered not that the West on this subject were sensitive. It was the great domain on which they lived, and they naturally feel that it should be used for their benefit. He had voted in Congress, and would again, to grant to the States alter nate sections along the canals and railroads; it would serve to bind them together still more closely. He went for internal provements because it would bind the East to the West-North to the South.

He alluded to the great railroad to the Pacific. Such a line communication was necessary and expedient. The United States would never give up Oregon, and it was fortunate that we had a constitutional way pointed out to us to accomplis mch works ; pointed out, too, by the most thorough-going of Southern abstractionists.

Mr. Calhoun says it would be constitutional to contract beforehand for twenty-five years to transport mails on great pub-

He thanked the Convention for its attention to his discur sive remarks. He himself, and all whom he represented, would act in zealous good faith with them in carrying out the great objects of the Convention.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELICS IN GEORGIA.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. W. B. Johnston Macon, Georgia, for the ability to introduce to the ac quaintance of our readers two relics of the olden time, when ce de Leon sought the Fountain of Youth in the garden of Florida, or Hernando de Soto toiled after the Eldorado o the West, in the same fatal direction. These relics are two silver Crucifixes, a little exceeding eight inches by seven, of rather rude or plain workmanship, with a few circular devices, furnished with rings, and evidently intended as ornaments for the neck. On one of them there are rude figures of an owl and of the head and neck of a horse, seemingly scratched th the point of a knife or other sharp instrument; and having also several letters, contained within the rim or border of central device, several of which we have not succeeded in satisfactorily deciphering. Some of these letters are clearly numerals, but of a nature and age with which we are not fa On the envelope in which they were sent us is endorsed the following, in a great measure, conjectural solution of the hicroglyphics: "Jesus Christus Noster Redemptor, 1615," The name "De Soto" is also endorsed on the enclope, as an intimation, by the writer, that these relics must ave been left with the Indians by some Roman Catholic riest, or Priests, who accompanied Hernando de Soto in his enowned and ultimately disastrous conquest and exploration Florida, under which title was then included several of our outhern and Gulf States. They were taken from a small ian mound, in Murray county, Georgia, near Coosawallee ld Town. The letters seem to us to be as follows, viz. NHIOGU. The second letter may possibly be a V, or wen an ornament or device, its shape being that of a wine-lass or chalice—the shank being below the level of the other ers, and resting on a crescent shaped saucer. The date en above is certainly wrong, if the relies be connected with rana, on his celebrated expedition, May 12th, 1539. On 25th of the same month (Whitsunday) he arrived at and ned the Bay of Espiritu Santo, and on the 31st landed a tachment of three hundred soldiers and took possession o ne country in the name of Charles V. On the 3d May, stretched his way northwest, and traversed the calachian or Alleghany range of mountains, running through northern part of Georgia, and thence went onward to the We invite our readers generally, and antiquarians especially, to call and inspect these curious remains the past, and, if possible, aid in solving the enigma of their isscription, and fixing their chronology.—Charleston Cour.

ROYAL CANDOR.-George II. being informed that an in adent printer was to be punished for having published a spu-jous king's speech, replied that he hoped the punishmen LAW SCHOOL AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

By an advertisement in another part of this paper it will be seen that a school has been established in connexion with The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, with notes the College at Princeton, in New Jersey, for the instruction of candidates for the profession of the law in the severa branches of a thorough legal education. It must be gratifying to the friends of that venerable institution, the Alma Mater of so many of the most distinguished men in all parts of our country, of this and past generations, to find that at the end of its hundredth year it is still increasing in vigor, and ex- ed. These twin stars of poetry, the Dioscuri of our old stage. tending its usefulness. This recent enlargement of its field as they have been called, have fared so ill at the hands of of instruction will, we are sure, be hailed by the advocates of a sound and enlightened jurisprudence as a most valuable ac- reference to the labors of Mr. Dyce, we may be permitted to quisition to the cause; and we cannot doubt that the advan- exclaim, with one of their early admirerstages which it holds forth will be gladly embraced by numbers of young men in the several States of the Union, who will reciate such a course of edd as the basis of that subequent study which alone can cievate them to the brilliant We have no longer any cause to reach that Mr. Gifford did heights of an arduous profession. New Jersey has always not live to carry his intention of editing these old dramatists been justly proud of her Bar; and we believe it may be said into effect; for Mr. Dyce has brought to the service of their that there has been no period within the last half century when memory equal information, with finer taste, truer feeling, and it would suffer by comparison with that of any other St.

The gentlemen who are to serve as professors in the new school have generously come forth from the front rank of that Bar to devote themselves to the instruction and guidance of ford indulged to such an extent, and compressed his editorial those who are about to enter upon the path to professional ex- observations into the narrowest limits consistent with clearcellence which they have long and successfully trodden. ness and precision. This, in our estimation, is the highest

success which we doubt not it will deserve and obtain.

## TO THE EDITORS.

#### THE SCREWS TOO TIGHT.

In corroboration of your estimate of the war expenses t this time, published in your paper of this date, I understanl from a source to be relied on that the drain on the Treasury s not less than one million of dollars a week, which goes of support thirty thousand men, who are under pay in the arms and, moreover, that, so tight is that Department for funds, application has been made by the proper officers to the other Departments for the purpose of ascertaining what balances of appropriated funds remain yet unpaid, so that they may be used for pressing requisitions until such time as sufficient noney accrues from the collection of customs with which to refund them. And yet, forsooth, we are told there is a balance in the Treasury! Where is it, Mr. Walker?

August 12, 1847.

# THE TULIP MANIA.

The last number of the Westminster Review, in an article on Currency Principles, quotes in a note the following incidents as having happened during the time of the Tubp Delusion

"A wealthy merchant, who prided himself not a little on his rare tulips, received upon one occasion a very taluable consignment of merchandise from the Levant. Intelligence of its arrival was brought him by a sailor, who presented himhis news, munificently made him a present of a fine and herring for his breakfast. The sailor had, it appears, a great partiality for onions, and seeing a bulb very like an onion lyerring. He got clear off with his prize, and proceeded to the quay to eat his breakfast. Hardly was his ack turned when the merchant missed his valuable Augustus, worth three thousand florins, or £280 sterling The whole establishment was instantly in an uproar ; search was every where made for the precious root, but it was not to Great was the merchant's distress of mind. The search was renewed, but again without success. At last some

one thought of the sailor.
"The unhappy merchant sprang into the street at the bare His alarmed household followed him. The sailor, simple soul, had not thought of concealment. He was found quietly sitting on a coil of ropes, musticating the las morsel of his 'onion.' Little did he dream that he had been eating a breakfast whose cost might have regaled a whole ship's crew for a twelvemonth.

Another story is told of an English traveller, which is scarcely less ludicrous. This gentleman, an amateur botanis, happened to see a tulip root lying in the conservatory of wealthy Dutchman. Being ignorant of its quality, he too out his penknife, and peeled off its coa's, with a view of making experiments upon it. When it was by this means reduced to half its original size, he cut it into two equal sec tions, making all the time many learned remarks on the singular appearance of the unknown bulb. Suddenly the owner pounced upon him, and, with fury in his eyes, asked him it e knew what he had been doing Peeling a most extraordinary onion,' replied the philosopher. 'Hundert tausend duyvel,' said the Dutchman, 'it's an Admiral Van der Eyck.

'Thank you,' replied the traveller, taking out his note book to make a memorandum of the same; 'are these admirals common in your country ? 'Death and the devil,' said the come before the syndic and you shall see.' emonstrance, the traveller was led through the streets, followed by a mob of persons. When brought into the presence of the magistrate, he learned, to his consternation, that the root

for the payment of this sum [Makay's History of Popular Delusions.

IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON MANUFACTURE AND COATING .-Messrs. Morewood and Rogers have obtained patents for several new processes connected with the coating of iron with unsheet-iron for roofs, &c. The latter consists in a fixed bed, moulded on the upper surface to the form required for the sheetiron; and another mould, the face of which exactly fits the motion by any preper machinery. The former improvements. with respect to coating metals, consist, first, in the use of certain alloy of tin and zinc, so as to obtain the production of zinc, combined with the advantages of tin, as a covering-it the same time, to obtain a harder coating than could possibly of men of letters rarely offer any striking or salient feature.

result from the use of either of these metals alone. Fifty pars How barren of incident, for instance, are Johnson's Lives of of zinc, and fifty parts of tin, is the proportions of the metals the Poets. After all, Shakspeare's case is not without a paremployed; and as the tin is diminished in quantity, the sirallel among other nations. What for instance, do the Snaherence of the coating become less effectual. Secondly, the coating iron with molten zinc, and using the products of zinc formed by precipitation of that metal in the bottom of the bath-Such products have been heretofore wasted, and require great heat to melt them, employing chloride of manganese as a fix.

Another description is 50 parts of zinc, 34 of lead, and 16 of antimony, well stirred together-the lead and zinc should be melted to a red heat before supplying the antimony; thidly, for subjecting sheets of coated metal, revolving in a flux, kep itly to a rather lower degree than the melting point the coating metal, by which means the coating will be reidered soft, and is acted on by the pressure ; and, fourthly, for the employment of certain means of coating iron, to be acted on by muriatic acid, and to prevent, or dissolve, oxide confined above the metal bath, excluding all communication with the atmosphere as much as possible.—London Mining Journal.

"I reckon I love yer," said a Yankee accountant to his sweetheart. "How on airth, Jonathan, do you arrive at the calculation" inquired the fair one. "By simple addition," replied the ready reckoner, "for when I have you hanging on my arm, I guess my sum of human happiness is com

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

FROM A LATE PERIODICAL.

and a Biographical Memoir. By the Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE. Vols. VIII-XI. [Moxon.] At length we may congratulate Mr. Dyce on his having prought his laborious and responsible task to completion, and the public on possessing an edition of these famous dramas, elaborately correct, amply illustrated, and judiciously annotat-Seward, Simpson, and Weber, their former editors, that, in

"Beaumont and Fletcher here, at last, we see, Above the reach of dull mortality, Or power of fate."

They are the late Chief Justice and Attorney General of the praise that could be awarded to him; how great the merit it State, and the present Attorney of the United States for the implies can be known only to those who, on forming their district of New Jersey. They are men eminent for talents first acquaintance with Shakspeare, found him devoured by and learning; and they are represented by those who are favored with their personal acquaintance to possess in a high of the garbage of Stevens and Malone. Former editors misdegree those kind qualities of heart, and those refined and took the sense, mutilated the text, and blundered grossly upon courteous manners, which contribute so much to render the points of old English lore or diction. Mr. Dyce has now intercourse agreeable between the student and his preceptor, fixed the text, once and for ever; little or nothing remains We do not know of a place which affords a more eligible site for a succeeding editor to do; and if here and there a passage for such an institution as that of which we are speaking than occur over which some little doubt yet hangs, the obscurity Princeton. The town is noted for its healthiness, and is most is inherent in the expression, and is not traceable to any error beautifully and conveniently situated, allowing easy access to which might have crept into the text by the negligence of cothe numerous advantages of the two first cities of the Union, prists or printers, and therefore offered matter of correction. and affording at the same time the retirement which is neces- Beaumont and Fletcher are poets of the second order only. sary for study, with the most abundant means for literary im- but they stand at the top of their class; so many and so rare provement, and the most delightful opportunities of literary | se their excellencies, that we could better spare many a less association. The new school has our best wishes for that nexact writer. Who that has read their plays can ever forget their prodigious variety of character, the fierce passion and tender sentiment of their tragic scenes, set off by the nimble play of their many-colored fancy, or the rich luxuriance of their wit, the riotous fun and jollity of their broad comedy ! Nothing in any poet is more charming than the passioned tenderness of the love-scenes in such plays as the Maid's Tragedy, Philaster, or the Faithful Shepherdess, whose lyrical beauties "renew the golden world"-

"Where flowers and founts, and nymphs and semi-gods, And all the Graces, find their old abodes

Again, there is the romantic grandeur and splendid imagery of such plays as the Two Noble Kinsmen and Bonduca. In tragedies like the Bloody Brother, or Thierry and Theodoret, the personages are made of sterner stuff, and the scene grows black with horrors; while in the Spanish Curate, the Humorous Lieutenant, and the Little French Lawyer, comic invention runs wild in every sort of merry extravagance. Thus a disciple of Fletcher tells us that in the dramatic poet is required "a soul miraculously knowing and conversing with all mankind, enabling him to express not only the phlegm and folly of thick-skinned men, but the strength and maturity of the wise, the air and insinuations of the court, the discipline and resolution of the soldier, the virtues and passions of every noble condition—nay, the counsels and characters of the greatest princes." Irregularities of all sorts in the plot, and extravagances in the conduct of the characters, abound in many of these plays, but their faults are never on the side of dulness, and are forgotten amidst the profusion of good things, and in the constant amusement they themselves afford self for that purpose at the counting house, among bales of the reader. When the poet has perpetrated some wilful sin goods of every description. The merchant, to reward him for some glaringly improbable or absurd position, which would be instantly fatal in a modern play, you are allowed no renite to pause on the enormity, but w doubt very much out of its place among silks and velets, he of lively, beautiful, or exciting dialogue, till you forget every slily seized an opportunity, and slipped it into his pocket as a thing but the fascinations of style. Fletcher delights in all sorts of audacious whimsies, and plunges into questionable situations, that he may show with what ingenuity he can extricate himself. He never shines so brightly as when he has made, or rather caused one of his characters to make, a faux pas. His muse dances away with such light-hearted airy gayety, that you can hardly believe him serious even when he wishes to be most so.

Mr. Dyce's biographical memoir presents us with the best account of the poets and their works that can now be hoped for from antiquarian zeal and industry. In it he has collected all the passages of our old writers, dramatic or miscellaneous, which make any mention of Reaumont and Fletcher; thus giving us the whole of the existing and accessible knowledge regarding them. He has also adduced a number of extracts from the wills of their relatives, theatrical account-books, and other documentary sources, which throw light, directly or indirectly, on various particulars of their career. Besides other minor matters he for the first time has succeeded in ascertaining the place and date of Fletcher's birth. That noet is generally stated to have been born at London in 1576: Mr. Dyce shows that he was born at Rye, in Sussex, (whilst his father, afterwards Bishop of London, officiated there as minister,) in December, 1579. He was therefore 46 years old instead of 49, at his death, 1625.

It is a common topic of lamentation with enthusiastic students of our old dramatic literature that so little is known Dutchman, seizing the astonished man of science by the collar, of the lives of our dramatic poets. Of Shakspeare, until the In spite of his researches of Mr. Collier had determined some facts, we knew hardly any thing. Ben Jonson is more frequently mentioned by contemporaries than any other of his fellow the magistrate, he learned, to his consernation, that the four upon which he had been experimentalizing was worth four thousand florins; and, notwithstanding all he could urge in self, so that on the whole a very satisfactory biography of extenuation, he was lodged in prison until he found securities this writer can be made out. Of others we know only a few scattered particulars. A thousand conjectures have been started to account for this paucity of biographical information; a thousand reproaches have been launched at the heads of the unlucky wights, antiquarian and topographical, of the seventeenth century, who might have satisfied our curiosity oxidizable metals; and also for a machine for corrugating as to the lives and career of the luminaries of our early stage, but who neglected to do so.

No doubt we have missed through their laches many inte ower one, works in a strong frame on cranks and axle, set ir esting particulars regarding the literary works of these great men, the circumstances under which they were composed, and the success they obtained at the time, and this is probably the sum and substance of our loss. Otherwise the lives of men of letters rarely offer any striking or salient feature. rallel among other nations. What, for instance, do the Spaniards know of Lope de Vega and Cervantes, his contemporaries, or of Calderon, who came half a century afterwards, beyond a few general statements and anecdotes ? These old wits lived in the hearts as well as on the lips of their contemporaries, who seem unconsciously to have conspired in the excess of their jealous affection to monopolize personal knowledge and cheat posterity of its due. A quaint sign of endearment and assertion of intimacy was the abbreviation of their prenomens. "There was scarcely a poet of the time," says Mr. Dyce, "whose christian name escaped familiar curtailment." Or, as old Heywood has delivered it, in lines which we cannot resist the temptation to quote, from his " Hierarchy of Blessed Angels :"

Marlowe, renown'd for his rare art and wit, Could n'er attain beyond the name of Kit; Mellifluous Shakspeare, whose enchanting quill Commanded mirth and passion, was but Will; Excellent Beaumont, in the foremost rank
Of the rar'st wits, was never more than Franck.'